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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/457,434	12/07/1999	EDWARD S. ELLIS	HEN-9910	7681
27810	7590	10/23/2003	EXAMINER	
EXXONMOBIL RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING COMPANY P.O. BOX 900 1545 ROUTE 22 EAST ANNANDALE, NJ 08801-0900			JOHNSON, JERRY D	
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		25
1764		DATE MAILED: 10/23/2003		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application N .	Applicant(s)
	09/457,434	ELLIS ET AL.
	Examiner Jerry D. Johnson	Art Unit 1764

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 July 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-11 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.

 If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

 a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) Other: _____.

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on July 15, 2003 has been entered.

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haun et al. Haun et al, U.S. Patent 5,114,562, teach a mineral oil conversion process which includes hydrodesulfurization and hydrogenation steps performed in separate reaction zones. The subject invention specifically relates to the hydrogenation of distillate petroleum fractions to produce low sulfur content products including diesel fuel and jet fuel (column 1, lines 7-13). The feedstock could include virtually any middle distillate (column 4, lines 5-6). Desulfurization conditions employed are those customarily employed in the art for desulfurization of equivalent feedstocks (column 4, lines 29-31). The effluent stream of the desulfurization zone is stripped with a stream of hydrogen-rich gas prior to being fed to the hydrogenation zone (column 6, lines 36-47). The vapor phase portion of the reaction zone effluent stream is partial condensed and the hydrocarbon fraction is preferably passed into the hydrodesulfurization zone to ensure its complete desulfurization (column 6, line 60 to column 7, line 16). The vapor phase stream from the hydrogenation step is highly rich in hydrogen and relatively low in hydrogen sulfide and is

“cascaded” to the hydrodesulfurization zone (column 8, lines 3-15). While Haun et al. differ from the instant claims in showing cocurrent flow of hydrogen and hydrocarbons through the reaction zones and a process wherein the stripping gas is the vapor phase product from the second reaction stage, the process of Haun et al is not limited to this manner of operation and hydrogen-rich gas may flow countercurrent to the liquid-phase hydrocarbons through one or more reaction zones (column 8, lines 26-33). Additionally, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use at least some of the vapor phase product from the second reaction stage as a stripping gas because Haun et al. teach that the stripping gas and vapor phase product are both “hydrogen rich” gases. Further, while Haun et al. teach a process wherein hydrogen treat gas is cleaned to remove hydrogen sulfide and recycled, it would have been obvious to omit steps of cleaning and recycling hydrogen treat gas if one did not want to receive the benefit of said steps.

Applicant's arguments filed July 15, 2003 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicants argue

[a]s amended in the communication entitled “Response to First Office Action after Request for Continued Examination”, the instant invention requires that the hydrogen-containing treat gas cascaded from the second reaction zone comprise the entire vapor product from the second reaction zone.

Thus, applicants again submit that Haun does not teach this process configuration. Haun teaches that “A first portion of the hydrogen recovered from the second zone is recycled to the second zone”, and “a second portion is passed to the first (desulfurization) zone.” (Remarks, pages 6 and 7).

Applicants' argument lacks merit.

Applicants' claims do not exclude a recycle stream as taught by Haun et al., i.e., a recycle stream is not a product stream. Accordingly, applicants' claims are not patentably distinguished from the process of Haun et al.

Applicants argue

[c]ontrary to the teachings of Haun, the fresh hydrogen-containing treat gas used in the instantly claimed invention is introduced into the second reaction stage not a stripping zone. (Remarks, page 8).

Applicants' argument lacks merit.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., introducing fresh hydrogen-containing treat gas into the second reaction stage) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Applicants argue

the instant invention is concerned with hydroprocessing of a hydrotreated distillate feedstock, as noted in the preamble to claim 1. This is neither taught nor suggested in Haun (Remarks, page 8).

Applicants' argument lacks merit.

Haun et al. teach that the feedstock could include virtually any middle distillate (column 4, lines 5-6). Accordingly, absent evidence of unexpected results, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a hydrotreated middle distillate feedstock.

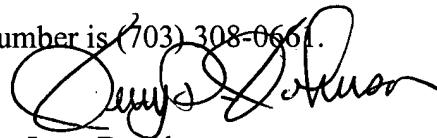
Applicants argue that claim 1 utilizes the transitional phrase "consisting essentially of" and that a process that utilizes hydrogen treat gas from a stripping zone, the inclusion of a recycle loop around the second reactor and the use of a feedstock that has not been previously hydrotreated would materially alter the instantly claimed invention. (Remarks, pages 9 and 10).

Applicants have the burden of showing that the additional steps or components would materially change the characteristics of the claimed invention. *In re De Lajarte*, 337 F.2d 870, 143 USPQ 256 (CCPA 1964). Attorneys arguments unsupported by factual evidence do not take the place of objective evidence of unobviousness. *In re Linder*, 173 USPQ 356.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jerry D. Johnson whose telephone number is (703) 308-2515. The examiner can normally be reached on 6:00-3:30, M-F, alternate Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glen Calderola can be reached on (703) 308-6824. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.



Jerry D. Johnson
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1764

JDJ